



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/454,755	12/06/1999	SACHIKO NISHIURA	204432-0019	4202

1131 7590 04/18/2007  
MICHAEL BEST & FRIEDRICH LLP  
Two Prudential Plaza  
180 North Stetson Avenue, Suite 2000  
CHICAGO, IL 60601

EXAMINER
----------

YANG, RYAN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2628

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
2 MONTHS	04/18/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

---

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

**MAILED**

Application Number: 09/454,755  
Filing Date: December 06, 1999  
Appellant(s): NISHIURA, SACHIKO

**APR 18 2007**

**Technology Center 2600**

---

Lisa C. Childs  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is a revised response to the appeal brief filed 5/5/2006 appealing from the Office action mailed 9/7/2005.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

**(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

Art Unit: 2628

5,926,185	VYNCKE ET AL	7-1999
5,583,542	CAPPS ET AL	12-1996
5,559,950	CANNON	9-1996

**(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9.1 Claims 1-2, 6-11, 15-18 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Vyncke et al. (5,926,185).

9.2 As per claim 10, Vyncke et al., hereinafter Vyncke, discloses a method for converting an original set of source objects by reducing the number of objects required to display a description document, said method comprising a generating means for generating a set of new objects, from said original set of source objects in the document, a number of new objects in said set of new objects being fewer than a number of objects in said original set of source objects, said fewer objects obtaining a display image equivalent to the display of an image obtained from said original set of source objects ("Objects with multiple attributes like a fill and a stroke are represented as one object in most graphics art editors, but during PostScript export they get broken into multiple objects, one for the fill and one for the stroke. By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 22-27).

Wherein said generating step generates said new objects from a semi-transparent source object and other source objects located at a layer lower than a layer including said semi-transparent source object and spatially overlapping said semi-

Art Unit: 2628

transparent source object ("the objects in the sequence must be all opaque (solid) or all transparent", column 9, line 42-43),

wherein said generating step generates a new merged object including at least a first source object having an area and a second object having an area and superimposed on said first source object ("By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 25-27; certain objects hide other objects ... Fig. 8a shows an example of a rectangle 206 which completely covers a square 208 ... Although the circle completely covers a triangle 212, the circle is not opaque (solid), so the triangle is not actually hidden but shows through" (column 8, line 27-57), thus, the objects can have area).

9.3 As per claim 11, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 10, supra, and further discloses said generating step deletes source objects hidden spatially behind another source object which is not semi-transparent ("To merge the two objects, the stroke is transferred to the back object and the top object is deleted", column 5, line 39-41).

9.4 As per claim 15, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 10, supra, and further discloses a step of storing said set of new objects to a storage medium (Figure 1 104).

9.5. As per claim 16, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 10, supra, and further discloses a step of selectively storing said set of source objects or said set of new objects to a storage medium (Figure 1 100).

Art Unit: 2628

9.6 As per claim 17, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 10, supra, and further discloses a step of displaying said set of new objects ("the output device may be a display screen", column 1, line 35).

9.7 As per claim 18, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 10, supra, and further discloses a step for selectively displaying said set of source objects or said set of new objects (Figure 7b is a selecting process).

9.8 As per independent claim 1, since it is directed to an apparatus for performing the method of independent claim 10, and therefore is similarly rejected as independent claim 10.

Regarding the "means plus function" language, the means refer to the software methods executed on generically disclosed hardware explicitly disclosed by Vyncke. It is further noted that both software and hardware means are functionally equivalent.

9.9 As per claim 2, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses said generating means deletes source objects hidden spatially behind another source object which is not semi-transparent ("To merge the two objects, the stroke is transferred to the back object and the top object is deleted", column 5, line 39-41).

9.10 As per claim 6, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses a means for storing said set of new objects to a storage medium (Figure 1 104).

Art Unit: 2628

9.11 As per claim 7, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses a means for selectively storing said set of source objects or said set of new objects to a storage medium (Figure 1 100).

9.12 As per claim 8, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses a means for displaying said set of new objects, wherein said apparatus is used as a browser ("the output device may be a display screen", column 1, line 35, and Figure 7B is a browsing process).

9.13 As per claim 9, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied in the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and further discloses a means for selectively displaying said set of source objects or said set of new objects, wherein said apparatus is used as a browser (Figure 7B is a browsing process).

9.14 As per claim 28, Vyncke discloses an apparatus for converting an original set of source objects by reducing the number of objects required to display a description document, said apparatus comprising a generating means for generating a set of new objects, from said original set of source objects in the document, a number of new objects in said set of new objects being fewer than a number of objects in said original set of source objects, said fewer objects obtaining a display image equivalent to the display of an image obtained from said original set of source objects ("Objects with multiple attributes like a fill and a stroke are represented as one object in most graphics art editors, but during PostScript export they get broken into multiple objects, one for the fill and one for the stroke. By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 22-27).

Wherein said generating means generates said new objects from a semi-transparent source object and other source objects not semi-transparent and located at a layer lower than a layer including said semi-transparent source object and spatially overlapping said semi-transparent source object (Figure 8a where 210 is a semi-transparent circle and 212 a triangle- "Although the circle completely covers a triangle 212, the circle is not opaque (solid), so the triangle is not actually hidden but shows through" (column 8, line 27-57), so the new object contains both circle 210 and triangle 212),

wherein said generating means generates a new merged object including at least a first source object and a second object superimposed on said first source object ("By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 25-27; certain objects hide other objects ... Fig. 8a shows an example of a rectangle 206 which completely covers a square 208 ..." (column 8, line 27-57), thus, the objects can have area).

9.15 As per claim 29, Vyncke discloses an apparatus for converting an original set of source objects by reducing the number of objects required to display a description document, said apparatus comprising a generating means for generating a set of new objects, from said original set of source objects in the document, a number of new objects in said set of new objects being fewer than a number of objects in said original set of source objects, said fewer objects obtaining a display image equivalent to the display of an image obtained from said original set of source objects ("Objects with multiple attributes like a fill and a stroke are represented as one object in most graphics



Art Unit: 2628

art editors, but during PostScript export they get broken into multiple objects, one for the fill and one for the stroke. By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 22-27).

Wherein said generating means generates said new objects from a semi-transparent source object and other source objects not semi-transparent and located at a layer lower than a layer including said semi-transparent source object and spatially overlapping said semi-transparent source object (Figure 8a where 210 is a semi-transparent circle and 212 a triangle- "Although the circle completely covers a triangle 212, the circle is not opaque (solid), so the triangle is not actually hidden but shows through" (column 8, line 27-57), so the new object contains both circle 210 and triangle 212),

wherein said generating means generates a new merged object including at least a first source object and a second object superimposed on said first source object ("By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 25-27; certain objects hide other objects ... Fig. 8a shows an example of a rectangle 206 which completely covers a square 208 ..." (column 8, line 27-57), thus, the objects can have area).

9.16 As per claim 30, Vyncke discloses a computer program for causing a computer to execute a method for converting an object display description document by reducing the number of objects required for the display, said method comprising a generating step of generating, from an original set of source objects in the document, a set of new objects which are fewer than a number of said objects forming said original set of source

Art Unit: 2628

objects, in order to obtain a display image equivalent to the display image obtained from said original set of source objects ("Objects with multiple attributes like a fill and a stroke are represented as one object in most graphics art editors, but during PostScript export they get broken into multiple objects, one for the fill and one for the stroke. By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 22-27).

wherein said generation means generates new objects from a semi-transparent source object and other source objects not semi-transparent and located at a layer lower than a layer including said semi-transparent source object and spatially overlapping said semi-transparent source object (Figure 8a where 210 is a semi-transparent circle and 212 a triangle- "Although the circle completely covers a triangle 212, the circle is not opaque (solid), so the triangle is not actually hidden but shows through" (column 8, line 27-57), so the new object contains both circle 210 and triangle 212),

wherein said generating means generates a new merged object including at least a first source object and a second object superimposed on said first source object ("By merging the two objects together to create a single object with multiple attributes, the file is optimized", column 5, line 25-27).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9.17 Claims 19-20 and 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vyncke et al.

Art Unit: 2628

9.18 As per claims 19-20 and 24-27, these are directed to computer program performing the method of claims 10-11 and 15-18, respectively. Although Vyncke is silent to the limitation of a "computer program" performing the method of claims 10-11 and 15-18, however, since Vyncke's disclosure is useful in computer graphics processing, it is obvious that his method can be executed in the form of computer program in order to process graphical objects in a computer system. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Vyncke and make them into software program to run the process and, therefore, are similarly rejected as claims 10-11 and 15-18, respectively.

9.19 Claims 4, 13 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vyncke et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cannon (5,559,950)

As per claim 13, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 10, supra.

Vyncke discloses a method of optimizing graphical objects. It is noted that Vyncke does not explicitly disclose "generation of said new object from said semi-transparent source object and said other source objects is performed for a time range in which said semi-transparent source object spatially overlaps said other source objects", however, this is known in the art as taught by Cannon. Cannon discloses an animated display system in which for a time range the semi-transparent source object spatially overlaps the background object (Figure 5).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Cannon into Vyncke because Vyncke discloses a method of optimizing graphical objects and Cannon discloses a system to spatially overlap transparent animated objects to other objects in order to increase the animation speed.

9.20 As per claim 4, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, *supra*.

Vyncke discloses a generating means for optimizing graphical objects. It is noted that Vyncke does not explicitly disclose "generation of said new object from said semi-transparent source object and said other source objects is performed for a time range in which said semi-transparent source object spatially overlaps said other source objects", however, this is known in the art as taught by Cannon. Cannon discloses an animated display system in which for a time range the semi-transparent source object spatially overlaps the background object (Figure 5).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Cannon into Vyncke because Vyncke discloses a generating means for of optimizing graphical objects and Cannon discloses a system to spatially overlap transparent animated objects to other objects in order to increase the animation speed.

Regarding the "means plus function" language, the means refer to the software methods executed on generically disclosed hardware explicitly disclosed by Vyncke. It is further noted that both software and hardware means are functionally equivalent.

Art Unit: 2628

9.21 As per claim 22, these are directed to computer program performing the method of claim 13. Since Vyncke's disclosure is useful in computer graphics processing, it is obvious that his method can be executed in the form of computer program in order to process graphical objects. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Vyncke and make them into software program to run the process and, therefore, is similarly rejected as claim 13.

9.22 Claims 5, 14 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vyncke et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Capps et al. (5,583,542).

As per claim 14, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 10, supra.

Vyncke discloses a method of optimizing graphical objects. It is noted that Vyncke does not explicitly disclose "generating means deletes a source object when a display time for said source object is out of a display time range for said set of source objects", however, this is known in the art as taught by Capps et al., hereinafter Capps. Capps discloses an object deleting method in which "the object O could be deleted after the animation sequence", column 17, line 26.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Capps into Vyncke because Vyncke discloses a method of optimizing graphical objects and Capps discloses the displayed objects can be deleted after certain time range in order to simplify the process.

Art Unit: 2628

9.23 As per claim 5, Vyncke demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra.

Vyncke discloses a generating means for optimizing graphical objects. It is noted that Vyncke does not explicitly disclose “generating means deletes a source object when a display time for said source object is out of a display time range for said set of source objects”, however, this is known in the art as taught by Capps et al., hereinafter Capps. Capps discloses an object deleting method in which “the object O could be deleted after the animation sequence”, column 17, line 26.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Capps into Vyncke because Vyncke discloses a generating means for optimizing graphical objects and Capps discloses the displayed objects can be deleted after certain time range in order to simplify the process.

9.24 As per claim 23, these are directed to computer program performing the method of claim 14. Since Vyncke and Cannon’s disclosure are useful in computer graphics processing, it is obvious that his method can be executed in the form of computer program in order to process graphical objects. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Vyncke and Cannon, and make them into software program in order to run the process and, therefore, is similarly rejected as claim 13.

#### **(10) Response to Argument**

Art Unit: 2628

Applicant alleges Vyncke does not teach a semi-transparent first object, therefore the invention overcome the prior art. In reply, Examiner considers the teaching "Such opaque or masking objects have a fill attribute that fully masks the background without any translucency or transparency" (column 8, line 43-46). Examiner contends that since Vyncke talks about opaque in the context of translucency and transparency, and since translucent has the meaning of both semi-transparent and transparent, one would anticipate that non-opaque includes semi-transparent. On the other hand, by looking at Figure 8a of Vyncke, if Vyncke only means opaque and transparent, one would see only solid line objects because they are either on top of an object or under a transparent object. Dashed line objects means that they are under a semi-transparent object.

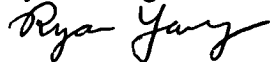
**(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Ryan Yang



Conferees:

Michael Razavi, SPE AU 2628

Kee M. Tung, SPE AU 2628

